

Yarmouth, N.S. 1980. The Editor's note states it is a translated summary of a two-part volume entitled NOTRE HERITAGE ACADIEN to be published in August of 1980. I believe it was written to commemorate the 375th anniversary of the founding of Port Royal. He takes the history of Acadia from its beginning to 1800. For his sources, he cites the usual well-known researchers and historians of Acadian history. If you're interested in a condensed history of Acadia, this would suit your purpose.

LES PLANTEUR DE LA LOUISIANE VI, A DOSSIER ON THE GRAVE YARD OF LOCKPORT, LA. 8-1/2x11, approx. 46 pp., unpaginated, no index, photocopied. By the "Marquis de Endlegard." Cost \$15.00, from Augeron Plantation Ltd., Rt. 1, Box 168, Lockport, LA 70374.

DESCENDANTS OF EXZELIA ELIZABETH BOUDREAU'S PATERNAL AND MATERNAL GRANDPARENTS, Vol. II. By Betty Lou Madden, 811 Madden Rd. Apt. 3, Hastings, NE 68901. 8-1/2x11 soft covers, perfect binding. 482 pp., everyname index. No price, but Vol. I was \$27.50 + \$1.30 postage. Where Vol. I takes the BOUDREAU line back to France along with its related SENEZ and MENARD lines, this one takes you forward through their descendants. I am impressed with the thoroughness of Ms. Madden's research and preparation. She has taken the trouble to reproduce all the legal documents pertaining to these ancestors, saving you the trouble of ordering them. She has given us the history of the areas where the ancestors settled, lived and died, meticulously listing and illustrating the various church parishes in Canada, Nebraska, Kansas and Missouri where they settled. As each descendant is listed in the family group, any known facts about him or her are included at that point. Some of the Acadian-related names are BABIN, BABINEAUX, BENOIT, BLANCHARD, BOUCHER, BREAU, DUFRESNE, DUPUIS, GAGNON, GAUDET, GAUTHIER, HEBERT, ISTRE, LAFOND, LANOE, LAVOYE, MARCOTTE, OUELETTE, RICHARD, THERIAULT, THIBODEAU. If you descend from Etienne BOUDREAU and Marie BOUDREAU or his second wife Marguerite DUPUY, you will want this book, since descendants of both marriages married each other.

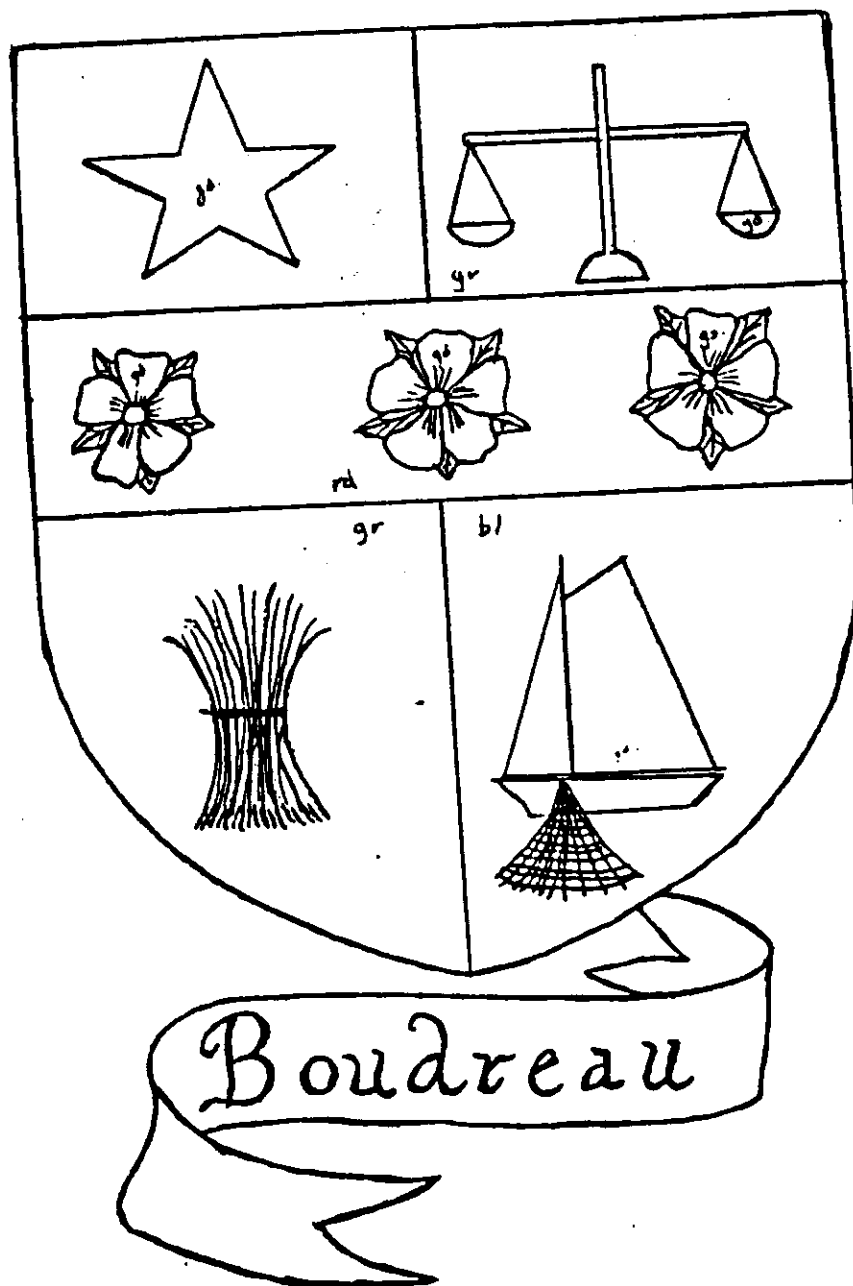
EIGHT GENERATIONS AND THEN CLYDE GERARD DOOLEY. by Loraine Carr Bruner, 10244 Kenlee Dr., Baton Rouge, LA 70815. This is a privately compiled genealogy of the descendants of William DOOLEY, one of whom (Norby Louis) married an Acadian descendant, Eva Louise LANDRY. She was the daughter of Rene LANDRY and Marie Clorie LOUVIERE. This work consists of 17 pedigree charts, taking the DOOLEY and LANDRY lines back to their progenitors. If you have ARCEAUX, BABIN, BERGERON, BERNARD, BONIN, BONVILLAIN, BREAU, BROUSSARD, DELATTE, HAYDEL, HEBERT, LANDRY, LEBLANC, LEGROS, LEJEUNE, LOUVIERE, PREJEAN, PRINCE, RECURON, RICHARD, RIVETTE, STRIMPFL, TELLIER, THIBODEAU, TOUPS, TRAGER, TRAHAN in your lines this may help you.

DE L'ANJOU A LA LOUISIANE PAR LA VOIE DE L'ACADIE, The Ancestors of Henry Despanay BROUSSARD and Eufrida Olivia BONIN by Clarence T. Breau, 219 W. Gatehouse Dr., Apt. G, Metairie LA 70001. 8-1/2x11", strip binding. unpaginated. \$10.00. Clarence continues his research into his ancestors with this second volume, using the ahnentafel method and including any pertinent information in the listing of that person. Some of the names used are ARCEMENT, BENOIT, BERGERON, BIENVENU, BOUDREAU, COMEAU, DEVINCE, DUGAS, FOREST, GAUDET, GONSOULIN, GRONDEL, HARPIN, LATIL, LOUVIERE, MELANCON, MIUS,

7. Marie-V. Doralice, born 27/9/1904-Providence, RI;
mg. 22/1/1923-Providence, RI to Louis J. BOUCHARD,
son of
(Many children born of this marriage, among whom
were: Joseph-1925; Robert W.-1941; Jeannine-1943;
William E.-1945; etc.)
8. Marie-Louise-D., born 9/6/1907-Providence, RI;
1st mg. 4/10/1924-Providence, RI to Theodore H.
VANNER, son of
2nd mg. to McCormick, son of
(Children of her first marriage include: Thomas N.-
1939; Kathleen-1943).
9. Marie-Reine-Edouilda (Irene) born 10/12/1909-
Providence, RI; mg. 10/11/1928-Providence, RI to
Thomas E. FLYNN, son of Thomas & Mary E. O'Connell
(Children of this marriage include: Thomas E. Jr.-
1930; Maureen-1932; Elinore M-1934; and a stillborn
daughter-1940).
10. Léontine, b. 31/12/1911-Providence, RI; she died
28/8/1968-Providence, RI; unmarried and blind.
(She was known to have been a classical guitarist).

Their mother Théodora (Thérien) Béliveau died in Providence, RI on the 30th of November 1920. During his years as a widower, Ulric Béliveau continued to make his violins to pass the long hours. It was told to our family that at least fifteen of his instruments were found among the ensemble of the Rhode Island Philharmonic Orchestra. My brother, Leonard Boudreau, discovered one in a recent trip to a Fall River music store, and only within the past year or so, did I myself examine one specimen, made nearly twenty years to the day of my birthday by our great-grandfather. During his final years, he lived at the home of his grandson, Wilfrid B. Martineau, in Johnston, RI, where he died the 10th of February 1955, several months prior to his ninetieth birthday. Needless to say, we have very much to be proud of on this branch of our family tree. The courage and heroism of its earliest members, the hard-work and creative initiative of further descendants, the artistic culture and talent of its most recent members has all been a rich legacy to preserve among us. May we not disappoint them!

Rev. Dennis M. Boudreau
Woonsocket, Rhode Island



Beaudreaux 585

St. Joseph's Rectory
1200 Mendon Road
Woonsocket, Rhode Island 02895

Baudre
PASCAGOULA LIBRARY
GENEALOGY COLLECTION

DESCRIPTION OF SYMBOLS AND COLORS OF BOUDREAU FAMILY COAT OF ARMS

Designed for the Boudreau Families of the Iles-de-la-Madeleine,
by Rev. Dennis M. Boudreau.

In the upper left hand part of shield, a gold star on blue.
(Taken from the Acadian flag, the star is a symbol for Mary,
Star of the Sea; Stella Maris being the Acadian national anthem).

In the upper right hand part of the shield, a gold scale of balance
on green.

(The scale is a symbol for our ancestor, Michel Boudrot,
lieutenant-general and judge of Port-Royal, a position he
held until his last years).

Across the center, three gold roses on a band of red.

(The rose has always been a medieval symbol for Christ,
and also symbolized, unity, perfection and love:
the usage of three roses symbolically portrays the three
major branches of Boudreau families on the Islands, founded
by Joseph-Samuel Boudrot, Joseph Boudrot and Charles Boudrot.)

In the lower left hand part of the shield, a gold wheat stalk on green.
(Symbol of agriculture, primary occupation of the second and
third generations of Boudrot's in Acadia).

In the lower right hand corner, a gold schooner and net on blue.
(Symbol of the fishing industry, occupation of the fourth
generation of the Boudrot family to that of the present
Madeleine Islanders).

Joseph-Roland BOUDREAU	Alphonse BOUDREAU	Nectaire BOUDREAU	Hyppolite BOUDREAU
	Stroke; heart disease	Old Age & Generalized Arteriosclerosis	Diabetes <i>Baudreau</i>
			Melanie BOURGEOIS
			Father: Drowned.
		Esther CORMIER	Samuel CORMIER
		Viral Pneumonia	Drowned
			Philomene TURBIDE
			Father: Drowned
	Veneda DOUCET	Jean-Constant DOUCET	Antoine DOUCET
	Cancer of Large Intestine		Alcoholism
			Olive BOUDREAU ✓
		Malvina BOUDREAU ✓	Gabriel BOUDREAU ✓
			Magdeleine BOUDREAU
Anne-Marie MARTINEAU	Barthelemi MARTINEAU	Barthelemi MARTINEAU	Joseph MARTINEAU
	Heart Attack Chronic Alcoholism	Senility & Cerebral Hemorrhage	Cholera Epidemic
			Leocadie MARTEL
			Cholera Epidemic
		Laura ROUX	Leandre ROUX
		Generalized Arteriosclerosis; cerebral thrombosis; hypertensive heart disease congestive failure	Emelie POISSON
	Soufrina BELIVEAU	Ulric BELIVEAU	David BELIVEAU
	Breast Cancer Recurrent Metastasis	Generalized Arteriosclerosis Arteriosclerotic heart disease	Cerebral Hemorrhage
			Marcelline MELANCON
			Atheroma
		Theodora THERIEN	Thomas THERIEN
		Cancer of Stomach & Liver	Emelie SICARD de CARUE

Beadre

mg. 4 June 1983-Providence

E-16 The Providence Sunday Journal, June



—Gil-Peter Studio

Mrs. Jeffrey J. Gambardella
October 18, 1970

Jeanne F. Boudreau
Jeffrey J. Gambardella

St. Lawrence Church in North Providence was the setting yesterday for the marriage of Miss Jeanne Frances Boudreau, to Jeffrey Joseph Gambardella. The Rev. Antonio Saez officiated at the 1:30 p.m. ceremony. A reception was held at the El Marocco Supper Club, Johnston.

The bride is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Roland Boudreau of Smith Street, North Providence. The bridegroom is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Gambardella of Hawkins Boulevard, North Providence.

Escorted by her father, the bride wore a peau de soie gown trimmed with pearls and sequins. A matching headpiece held her veil, and she carried orchids and stephanotis on a Bible.

Miss Anne Marie Boudreau, twin sister of the bride, was the maid of honor. Her other sister, Miss Marylou Boudreau and the bridegroom's sister, Miss Lori Gambardella were bridesmaids. Lynne Gambardella, his other sister was the flower girl.

Best man for his brother was Lee Joseph Gambardella. Another brother, Wayne Gam-

Providence, RI
May 4, 1980



Mrs. Robert M. Solitro

Anne Boudreau
Robert Solitro

The Rev. Dennis M. Boudreau officiated yesterday at the marriage of his sister, Anne Marie Boudreau, to Robert Michael Solitro. The ceremony took place in Holy Ghost Church, Providence, and the reception was at the Windjammer, Warwick.

The bride is the daughter of Joseph R. Boudreau and Anne M. Boudreau of Providence. She has been employed as a secretary in the Department of Business Regulation. The bridegroom is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Armondo Solitro of Providence. He is an insurance examiner for New Hampshire Insurance Department.

Jeanne Gambardella, twin sister of the bride, was matron of honor, and Marylou Boudreau, another sister of the bride, and Lucy Solitro, sister of the bridegroom, were bridesmaids.

Matteo Guglielmetti was best man. Ushers were Anthony and Steven Solitro, brothers of the bridegroom.

The couple will live on Long Island, N.Y.



Mrs. Mark S. Ferreira

Mary Boudreau
Mark S. Ferreira

The wedding of Mary Lou Boudreau and Mark S. Ferreira took place yesterday in Roger Williams Baptist Church, Providence. She is the daughter of Joseph R. Boudreau of Cranston and Anne M. Boudreau of Providence. He is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Manuel Ferreira of Fall River.

Jeanne Gambardella was honor attendant for her sister, and Arthur Hamilton was best man.

The bride is a graduate of North Providence High School, and the bridegroom is a graduate of Diman Vocational High School in Fall River. Both are employed by ITT Grinnell Corp., Providence. They will live in Providence.

Joseph Budroe
Clemson Street
Tura, CA 93003

(Telephone: 805-642-6106)

Date of Birth
Place of Birth
Date of Marriage
Place of Marriage
Date of Death
Place of Death

GENEALOGICAL INFORMATION SHEET

GENEALOGY COLLI

Beaudreaux 588

4 Joseph BOUDREAUX, Jr.

(Father of No. 2)

b. 12 Feb 1796
p.b. St. Martinville, LA
m. 4 May 1815
p.m. St. Martinville, LA
d. 3 April 1834
p.d. Lafayette, LA

2 Jean Clairville BOUDREAUX

(Father of No. 1)

b. 12 Aug 1821
p.b. St. Martinville, LA
m. 7 April 1856 (2)
p.m. Lafayette, LA
d.
p.d.

Marie Lisemene LABAUVE

5 (Mother of No. 2)

b. 31 Oct 1797
p.b. Opelousas, LA
d.
p.d.

1 Joseph BOUDREAUX/BUDROW

b. Jan 1864 or 1865
p.b. Texas
m. 13 April 1888
p.m. Cheyenne, WY
d. circa 1913
p.d. Arkansas or Texas

6 Marcelin DUBOIS

(Father of No. 3)

b. 27 Aug 1801
p.b. Plattenville, LA
m. 8 Feb 1825
p.m. Lafayette, LA
d.
p.d.

Marie Onesia DUBOIS

3 (Mother of No. 1)

b. 14 Jan 1840
p.b. Lafayette, LA
d.
p.d.

Elise MIRE

7 (Mother of No. 3)

b.
p.b.
d.
p.d.

8 Joseph BOUDROT/BOUDREAUX

(Father of No. 4)

b. 14 May 1767
p.b. Bretagne, FR
m. 20 Nov 1792
p.m. St. Martinville, LA
d. 1 Dec 1838
p.d. Lafayette, LA

Isabelle Apolline TRAHAN

9 (Mother of No. 4)

b. 2 Jan 1767
p.b. Belisle, FR
d.
p.d.

10 Francois LABAUVE

(Father of No. 5)

b. Bpt. 5 May 1776
p.b. St. Martinville, LA
m. 9 June 1795
p.m. St. Martinville, LA
d.
p.d.

Marguerite Eloise LABAUVE

11 (Mother of No. 5)

b. circa 1774
p.b.
d. 19 May 1801
p.d. St. Martinville, LA

12 Jacques Olivier DUBOIS

(Father of No. 6)

b. circa 1771
p.b. Normandy, FR
m. 24 Nov 1785
p.m. New Orleans, LA
d.
p.d.

Marie MICHEL

13 (Mother of No. 6)

b.
p.b. St. Malo, FR
d.
p.d.

14 Joseph MIRE

(Father of No. 7)

b.
p.b.
m. 16 Aug 1796
p.m. St. Martinville, LA
d. 30 April 1823
p.d. Lafayette, LA

Emilia GUILBEAUX

15 (Mother of No. 7)

b. 20 Dec 1773
p.b. St. Martinville, LA
d.
p.d.

16 Charles BOUDROT

b. 1710/1711 Acadia
m. 19 Aug 1762 (2) FR
d. 19 Nov 1766 St. Malo, FR

17 Marie-Madeleine BOURGEOI

b. circa 1726 Acadia
d. 16 May 1780
18 Pierre TRAHAN

b. 1737 Acadia
m. 8 May 1758 Liverpool, EN
d.

19 Marguerite DUON

b. Acadia
d.

20 Jean Baptiste LABAUVE

b.
m.
d. 15 Feb 1803 St. Martinvil

21 Francoise BROUSSARD

b. 1751
d. 9 Oct 1801 St. Martinvil
22 Joseph HEBERT

b. 1733 Halifax

m.
d. 13 Oct 1790 St. Martinvil

23 Francoise HEBERT

b. 1744
d. 3 July 1810 St. Martinvil
24 Olivier DUBOIS

b. 23 April 1734 Acadia

m.
d.

25 Marguerite VALLOIS

b. circa 1738 Acadia
d.

26 Francois MICHEL

b.
m.
d.

27 Anna DAIGLE

b.
d. Simon MIRE

b. 1744 Acadia

m.
d. 26 Dec 1807 Cote-gelee, L

29 Madeleine CORMIER

b. Acadia
d. Succ. 20 Dec 1821 St. M, L

30 Charles GUILBEAUX

b. 1736 Acadia
m.
d. 12 April 1809 St. M, LA

31 Anne TRAHAN

b.
d.

Final notes on our search for the French Mills millstones

1) For decades the French colonizers were hungry. (Hundreds of the incompetent ones deposited at Dauphine Island died of starvation.) The climate was to prove too damp for large scale wheat production, but Fr. palettes eschewed corn. (Not so the hardier Canadians; they took to Indian sagamite right away.) Boats from France bearing flour and biscuit were begged for.

2) I do not read of water-powered mills at Old Mobile. Thus in my opinion Graveline's c.1721 determination to construction one is a **genuinely important mechanical advance of material culture for New France on the coast**. Hence my enthusiasm to locate his millstones.

3) To my understanding there were two original French settlers, Sieur Simon de la Pointe [SDLP] at Lake Catahoula and M. Jean Baptiste Baudreau dit Graveline on banks opposite him, in West Pascagoula. They were friends who moved there from holdings on Dauphine Island after the famous 1717 hurricane.

I think I'm correct in saying that de la Pointe's line died out after his step-daughter Marie Catherine Vinconneau de la Pointe MCVB]. Graveline made a match of his son Jean Baptiste II with MCVB. Jean Baptiste II died 1757, but MCVB had a very long life. She had inherited the Chaumont grant containing at least **16,000 acs** or 25 sq mi of land, and retained her dowry ownership of same after separating from Jean Baptiste II.

Graveline received a grant of **1280 acs.** [arpents] along a strip from mouth of West Pas river up to Martin's Bluff where he located his home by the historic marker. (This land was successfully occupied and claimed by James Ware circa 1803.) Graveline also seems to have claimed by right of use and improvement the entire Belle Fontaine tract, later specified to contain 10,000 acs. This tract appears to be virtually all the land south of highway 90 between West Pas river and Back Bay Biloxi, to included the old Fort Maurepas site. I expect it may be **larger than 10,000 acs.** (These acres add up to the "40,000 acres" later reclaimed by Baudrau-Lewis.)

4) After the 1780's tomahawking death of his son Claude, Jean Baptiste's II and MCVB's male line consisted only of Jean Baptiste III, who died in 1812 after giving the above lands to his three children Jean Baptiste IV, Marguerite and Angelique Baudreau. Jean Baptiste III did have clear Spanish patent to the lands, but in sending them over to Pensacola along with validating testimony by his friend and neighbor Pierre (?) Nicolette, these crucial docs got misplaced by Spanish bureaucrats.

5) Because Marguerite's husband Edwin Lewis was a lawyer, he filed suit to re-register and settle on the large grants. But a great many Georgia and Carolina incomers were squatting on the lands, a faction that demographically and politically stymied this Baudrau-Lewis goal. However here are two of several passages where Edwin makes clear that he vigorously re-settled and improved the French Mills landclaim:

"... after I married a tract of land fell to my wife on which we wished to settle as our permanent residence, it had been the residence of the Great Grandfather of my wife & been in the family I suppose 80 or 90 years – two dams remained and the remaining of the mills formerly built by the family we settled it and I built a dwelling house for my family & rebuilt one of my mills..." [EDWIN LEWIS TO GOVERNOR BIBB Mobile 19th August 1818]

With regard to " ... claim of Sulcer... (where)... our mills have been located, our (Baudreau-Lewis) claim is for **40,000 acres** granted by the French Government to the Count Chaumont and long the

residence of our ancestors never abandoned by the family but was evacuated only from the trouble of the Indians against whom the Spanish government afforded no protection and which land never was regranted by the English..."

"My wife's "father who was heir to half the land informed me that he gave my wife his half and that I might take possession of it when I pleased. I visited the place. I found two pretty extensive mill dams & part of the frame remaining. I found the place vacant but a log hovel standing at a _____ from the mills and where our ancestors had resided before they were obliged to

leave it by the depredation of Indians." [EDWIN LEWIS TO FED. COMM'R OF LANDS GEORGE GRAHAM Mobile 20 Oct. 1829]

6) Edwin's efforts mostly failed. James Ware got Martin's Bluff, and a segment of the French (Bienville to Graveline) original grant of 1280 acs. More important, the larger Chaumant section of at least 16,000 acs. was successfully settled by Jonathan Sulcer. Many other incomers, including the sheriff having jurisdiction who subpoenaed Edwin into court, where he lost his case, also settled sections of this disputed claim. Edwin says the jury was "packed" against him.

Edwin and Marguerite's son Alfred E. Lewis and his line did finally gain clear title to much of the Belle Fontaine/Oldfields lands, but not until the mid 1800's.

7) Our recent expedition led by Chris Wiggins, using the ancient de Montigny map of c. 1726, easily located the 1720's Chaumont plantation site. The same map places the French Mills of Graveline just west and south of this area.

An 1803 survey doc states the "old French Saw-Mill" was about 2.5 miles north of Ward Bayou. More importantly, Else Martin has provided Renee Hague with several maps that clearly show the Silzet-Seltser (ie, Sulcer) grant as being Section 25 of this region.

8) So there it sits, the general location where pond indents/millstones still possibly could be found. Else Martin points out that a prominent Section 25 feature is also called "the portage." This is probably the spot where Graveline dragged his pirogue across a neck to commute over and have a tot of rum with his friend Revillon, manager of the the Chaumont project.

9) Winter is here, the foliage is subsiding. I met a powerful crew of Creoles and historians and land experts (Doug Hague, Nelson Hague, Cappy Ford, Art Moss, Tommy Wixon, Chris Wiggins, Art Moss), and I know there are other river-rats who are connected to the PH&G Society.

Is 2012-13 the season to go out, grid walk Section 25, and bring home those Millstones? And by the way, where did Tommy get that photo of a millstone sitting in the scrub? Bonnie Gums will attest to the importance of securing and protecting the material archeological culture of our coast.

A 290 year old treasure, lying there on the old "Silzer" tract? If so, search on Section 25

Good Hunting! (or at least, Renee can file this note in a folder reading "Old French Mill.")

Hobs Allan - November 2012

Page one of the papers:

April 19 2004

Hi, Everyone:

The attached copy of the marriage of Jean (John) Baptiste Baudrau and Susanne (an Indian) I received from a descendant of the "Baudrau Family." I have been searching for this for about 4 years. I have had it for a few months now, but was doing more research on it to be sure it was a good record.

You will see from the attached letter from Richard Chestang what the Catheral has to say. I feel we have at last found what we all wanted and a number of us really believed was true.

I was very lucky to meeting this lady thru a letter I wrote to Eugenia Parker. This is a copy of the papers she had received from her mother. Marthe another person I am working with on this family and this lady are to get together soon now and see some of the other "stuff" she has. We hope we will meet really soon now.

Due to some illness in her family we have not been able to get together.

This lady is Mary Raymond Yarbrough. She comes down on the Jean Baptiste Baudreau III line.

Frances Ashcraft

I want to know your thinking on this

Page 2 of the papers:

THE CATHOLIC CENTER

Archdiocese of Mobile

400 Government Street – P.O. Box 1966 – Mobile Alabama 36633 – 251-434-1585

CHANCERY

7 November 2003

Mrs. Frances Ashcraft
8206 Cottage Hill Road
Mobile AL 36695-4953

Dear Frances

Thank you for sending the copy of the marriage record of John Batiste Boudreaux & Susanne, dated 3 July 1727. I examined the English language translations of Brother Lepre' and even the original handwritten French records. There is a gap from 26 August 1726 to 25 February 1732 in both sets of records. The name of the priest Mathias is the same as the priest who was serving at the church at Fort Conde' during that period. I noticed on page two that the first page was a copy of the original record and, that the copy was transcribed on 28 Jan 1762. Unfortunately, in the Brother Lepre' translations there is a gap between 21 December 1760 to April 1762. I looked also in the book Love's Legacy and noted the same situations. In both Jacqueline Vidrine's book and Brother Lepre's translations there are several marriages that are out of chronological sequence. However, in neither work is the above mentioned marriage listed the index of either. I will try to think of something else or another location to research for that marriage.

Sincerely,
Richard Chestang
Archivist

Page 3 of the papers, first page of the document:

(handwritten – John B. Baudrau & Susanne)

A copy from the original marriage register of the Parish of Mobile. July 3, 1727.

I a Missionary Priest and Curate of Mobile in the course of my mission and within my jurisdiction on the river Capiene having accorded and dispensed the three banns by the authority which I had received from my Superior and Vicar General the Bishop of Quebec, have received the mutual consent of John Batiste Boudreaux of Graveline now a resident of Capiene, and of Susanne, an Indian, in the presence of John Boudreaux Jr. son of the contracting parties, aged ten years, is legitimized by this marriage. There being no objection made I have given them the nuptial blessings, with the ordinary ceremonies of the Church.

The following persons witnesseth the said marriage, - Pierre Baquet, Etienne du Chene, Charles Egron, D. A. La Motte and Joseph Bougror, of St. Lawrence, Louis Brasillier of Tourengene, who made their marks. In faith of which I have signed the day and year above mentioned.

F. F. Mathias – Curate.

Boudreaux – The Indian Susanne's mark, X
Pierre Renanld, his mark X
Louis Brasillier, his mark X
Pierre Baquet

Page 4 of the papers, page 2 of the document:

Boudreaux – The Indian Susanne's mark, X
Pierre Renanld, his mark X
Louis Brasillier, his mark X
Etienne du Chene
Charles Egron
Pronquer Christian.

I a Capuchin Priest, and Missionary Apostle, not Curate of Mobile, certify that the present is a true Copy of the original. Having been copied word for word from the record. In faith of which I have delivered it to serve the required will.

Mobile 20th of January 1762
F. Ferdinand.

Curate.

P.S.

The J.B. Boudreaux who was ten years old when the above marriage took place, married and had four children. J.B. Boudreaux, my grandfather was one of them.

Page 5 of the papers, a separate document:

Parish of Pascagoula and Territory of Orleans
May, 5th, 1811.

I do certify that I have this day by the consent of the father and mother, joined together in the state of matrimony Edwin Lewis and Marguritte Boudreaux. The certificate of consent being affixed hereunto and a duplicate filed in this office.

Given under my hand and seal

George Farragut
Judge Protemp.

The above is a copy of the original certificate of marriage between Edwin Lewis and Marguritte Boudreaux.
Coped from the original
Feb. 21st, 1855.

standing in testimony Can...
44

63. Can you state any other facts within your own knowledge in proof of the claimant's loyalty during the war? If so, state all the facts and give all the particulars.

The following questions concerning the ownership of property charged in claims will be put to all claimants, or the representatives of deceased claimants:

66. Who was the owner of the property charged in this claim when it was taken, and how did such person become owner?
67. If any of the property was taken from a farm or plantation, where was such farm or plantation situated, what was its size, how much was cultivated, how much was woodland, and how much was waste land?
68. Has the person who owned the property when taken since filed a petition in bankruptcy, or been declared a bankrupt?

The following questions will be put to female claimants:

69. Are you married or single? If married, when were you married? Was your husband loyal to the cause and Government of the United States throughout the war? Where does he now reside, and why is he not joined with you in the petition? How many children have you? Give their names and ages. Were any of them in the Confederate service during the war? If you claim that the property named in your petition is your sole and separate property, state how you came to own it separately from your husband; how your title was derived; when your ownership of it began. Did it ever belong to your husband? If the property for which you ask pay is wood, timber, rails, or the products of a farm, how did you get title to the farm? If by deed, can you file copies of the deeds? If single, have you been married? If a widow, when did your husband die? Was he in the Confederate army? Was he in the civil service of the Confederacy? Was he loyal to the United States Government throughout the war? Did he leave any children? How many? Are any now living? Give their names and ages. Are they not interested in this claim? If they are not joined in this petition, why not? State fully how your title to the property specified in the petition was obtained. Did you ever belong to any sewing society organized to make clothing for Confederate soldiers or their families, or did you assist in making any such clothing, or making flags or other military equipments, or preparing or furnishing delicacies or supplies for Confederate hospitals or soldiers?

The following questions will be put to colored claimants:

70. Were you a slave or free at the beginning of the war? If ever a slave, when did you become free? What business did you follow after obtaining your freedom? Did you own this property before or after you became free? When did you get it? How did you become owner, and from whom did you obtain it? Where did you get the means to pay for it? What was the name and residence of your master, and is he still living? Is he a witness for you, and if not, why not? ~~Are you in his employ now, or do you live on his land or on land bought from him?~~ Are you in his debt? What other person besides yourself has any interest in this claim?

The following questions will be put to all colored witnesses in behalf of white claimants:

71. Were you formerly the slave of the claimant? Are you now in his service or employment? Do you live on his land? Are you in his debt? Are you in any way to share in this claim if allowed?

The following questions will be put to claimants and witnesses who testify to the taking of property, omitting in the case of each claimant or witness any questions that are clearly unnecessary:

72. Were you present when any of the property charged in this claim was taken? Did you actually see any taken? If so, specify what you saw taken.
73. Was any of the property taken in the night time, or was any taken secretly, so that you did not know of it at the time?
74. Was any complaint made to any officer of the taking of any of the property? If so, give the name, rank and regiment of the officer, and state who made the complaint to him, what he said and did in consequence, and what was the result of the complaint.
75. Were any vouchers or receipts asked for or given? If given, where are the vouchers or receipts? If lost, state fully how lost. If asked and not given, by whom were they asked, who was asked to give them, and why were they refused or not given? State very fully in regard to the failure to ask or obtain receipts.
76. Has any payment ever been made for any property charged in this claim? Has any payment been made for any property taken at the same times as the property charged in this claim? Has any payment been made for any property taken from the same claimant during the war, and if so, when, by whom, for what property and to what amount? Has this property, or any part of it, been included in any claim heretofore presented to Congress, or any court, department or officer of the United States, or to any board of survey, military commission, State commission or officer, or any other authority? If so, when and to what tribunal or officers was the claim presented; was it larger or smaller in amount than this claim, and how is the difference explained, and what was the decision, if any, of the tribunal to which it was presented?
77. Was the property charged in this claim taken by troops encamped in the vicinity, or were they on the march, or were they on a raid or expedition, or had there been any recent battle or skirmish?
78. You will please listen attentively while the list of items, but not the quantities, is read to you, and as each kind of property is called off, say whether you saw any such property taken.
79. Begin now with the first item of property you have just said you saw taken, and give the following information about it. 1st. Describe its exact condition, as, for instance, if corn, whether green or ripe, standing or harvested, in sheck, or husked, or shelled; if lumber, whether new or old, in buildings or piled; if grain, whether growing or cut, &c. &c. 2d. State where it was. 3d. What was the quantity; explain fully how you know the quantity, and if estimated, describe your method of making the estimate. 4th. Describe the quality to your best judgment. 5th. State as nearly as you can the market value of such property at the time in United States money. 6th. Say when the property was taken. 7th. Give the name of the detachment, regiment, brigade, division, corps, or army, taking the property, and the names of any officers belonging to the command. 8th. Describe the precise manner in which the property was taken into possession by the troops, and the manner in which it was removed. 9th. State as closely as you can how many men, animals, wagons, or other means of transport, were engaged in the removal, how long they were occupied, and to what place they removed the property. 10th. State if any officers were present; how you knew them to be officers; what they said or did in relation to the property, and give the names of any, if you can. 11th. Give any reasons that you may have for believing that the taking of the property was authorized by the proper officers or that it was for the necessary use of the army.
80. Now take the next item of property you saw taken and give the same information, and so proceed to the end of the list of items.

SEVEREN BOUDREAUX (1st page missing)

To the 2nd Gen. Interrog he says:

Right here in East Pascagoula on my farm of three acres. It was all fenced in and cultivated. Two and one half miles from here on the road to Jackson. Farming all the time and attending to stock. I never moved, did not change my business.

In answer to the 3rd Gen. Interrog he says:
Never, I remained at home.

In answer to the 4th Gen. Interrog he says:
No sir

In answer to the 5th Gen. Interrog he says:
No sir, No sir.

In answer to the 5th Gen. Interrog he says:
Never.

7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14 & 15 In answer to these General Interrogatories deponent says:

Never! I am a creole. Born in this country from French descent. I was born of a slave mother, but all my life have been living as a free person. No service was ever required of me as a slave. I was of the creole race. No duty was ever required of me by the Confederates during the War. I attended to my farm and stock. The Confederates, in this part of the country, let the creoles alone.

Question by Special Commissioner

When the rebel army wanted to raise fortification or wanted labor of some sort done, did they not sometimes press the Colored Creoles for that purpose?

Answer

No Sir, not in this country. I never worked for them in any way and was never asked to do so. They let us alone.

In answer to the 16th General Interrogatory, he says:
No sir, No sir, No.

In answer to the 17th General Interrogatory, he says:
Never!

In answer to the 18th General Interrogatory, he says:
Never, I never was in service of any side during the War, but I was willing to go in the United States service had I known where to go. I never gave any information for the benefit of the confederates against the United States. I never gave any soldier or sailor of the confederacy any aid. I was always in favor of the United States.

Question by Special Commission.

Do you mean that if a confederate soldier came to your house tired and hungry, you would not give him anything?

Answer

Not if I was not forced to. I would rather see them starve. They robbed me, took my chickens and hogs and abused me.

In answer to the 19th General Interrogatory, he says:
Never!

In answer to the 20 and 21st General Interrogatory, he says:
Never! Never had any interest in blockade running.

To the 22nd and 23rd he says:
I never left my home. I never was interested in any vessel.

24th and 25th he says:
I never was arrested by either side.

To the 25th he says:
Yes. They took about 12 head of cattle for (From) me, chickens, all I had and all the hogs that were around my house. I never got paid for it, never tried to get any pay. The property was stolen by the soldiers of a company under CAPTAIN WHITE. It was taken without my consent. they never asked me. They dug up my potatoes too!

26th and 27th he says:
They used to talk what they would do to me. I have no family. But they never did anything but curse me. I never was injured by them. None of the creoles or the colored people were injured here that I know of. They never troubled the old Spanish and French Creoles.

28th and 29th he says:
I had no chance to do anything for the United States. The rebels were all along on the shore. We could not go out far for oysters for fear they would arrest us for giving news to the Yankees. I remained quiet. Did not want to be hurt.

30th and 31st he says:
I never did. I never owned any. I never kept their money.

33rd, 34th, and 35th he says:
I never was. I never gave any aid. I never aided in persecuting anyone.

36th and 37th he says:
I never received a pass from any confederate authority. I "staid" about home. Never went away. I "staid" right in Pascagoula all the time, never had a pass.

Deposition: JOHN ROBINSON

My name is **JOHN ROBINSON**. I am sixty-three years old. I was a sailor, master and owner of a schooner before the War. I was born in Wales. Have had my home here twenty-five years. I was in the United States Navy during the whole War except a few trips I made on a quartermaster boat. When the War broke out I was in Pascagoula. In May 1861 (1862?) I went to Ship Island and took employment as pilot on the Quartermaster Boat **Sally Robinson**, in General **BUTTLER**'s Command. I remained there five months about. Then I went on board the US Steamers **Hatteras** as Pilot under Lieut. Commander **R.C. BLAKE** of Admiral **FARRAGUT**'s Squadron. I cruised up and down Mississippi Sound on the **Hatteras** about five months until January 5th 1863. I was then transferred to the **BARRATARIA** in Admiral **FARRAGUT**'s Fleet. We cruised about in Lake Ponchatrain for seven months. I was ordered to the **BARRATARIA** by Admiral **FARRAGUT** in a letter dated March 7th, 1863 (exhibited to the Special Com.). I was then ordered, in the latter part of 1863, to the Gunboat **Clifton**, Captain **EDWARDS** Commanding. His actual rank was Lieutenant. In her I served as Pilot for five months. We cruised in Mississippi Sound about Pascagoula and to Mobile Bay and to Ship Island. Mississippi Sound includes the waters along the coast from Mobile Bay to Ship Island. In this Sound are included Dauphine Island, Pettiboy (sic) Island, Horn Island, Round Island, Cat Island and Ship Island.

I then went on the **Genessee**, a double ender gunboat, Commander **MaCOMB**. I was First Class Pilot, so commissioned by Admiral **FARRAGUT**. After the **Genessee**, I served on the **Cunneaw**, a gunboat commanded by Lieut. Commander **D. CRAFT**. After that on the **Rudolph** on Mobile Bay. This was in October, 1864. I was then made an Acting Master. I cruised in Mississippi Sound altogether for three years and nine months during the war.

I have no interest whatsoever in the claim, not five cents worth. I have known **SEVEREN BEAUDREAU** twenty years. I did not know before the war he owned any cattle. I knew father did on Pettyboy (sic) Island. I knew his father, Gabriel Baudraux (sic.) well. He was an old creole. I saw his cattle on the island before the war.

1. In answer to 1st interrog-hearsay.

I was

2. In answer to 2nd revised interrog.-hearsay

yes. I saw some cattle taken by the different boats I was on. I helped to eat them. I saw beef cattle taken. I could not say how many, but I know the fleet, Admiral **FARRAGUT**'s Fleet, had been living on them a good while. Whenever they wanted fresh meat they went to Pettibo (sic.) Island and got it. I could not tell the number of cattle taken, but every two or three days, whenever the beef gave out, we would go there and get a beef.

39th, he says:
I never did.

40th he says:
With the Union always. I never visited until after the War. I was not allowed to vote before the War ended. Since the War I have always rated "for the radical party and favor of the Union.

41st he says:
I solemnly swear that my feelings were always with the United States cause. I never did anything injure its cause. I was always willing to assist in the United States and the Union in any way I could. I swear that.

48th, he says:
I acted like a free man all my life time. They (The) people I belonged to were all connected with me. That's the reason I had so many cattle. I did as I pleased all my life. The widow DE PON, an old lady, was my owner.

I live on the place I bought of GEORGE DELMAS last year. It is close, only a quarter from where I used to live. I am not indebt to my former mistress for any thing. She is dead. She was dead before the War.

I first commenced by having some stock given to me by my parents when I was a child. They had plenty of cattle. They marked four head the first start when I was a little child. They gave me more afterwards, and they have increased. I have owned cattle over fifty years, I am fifty-five now. I have bought plenty, and before the War, carried cattle to New Orleans and sold them there. I used to get from twenty to twenty-five dollars a head. My father was a colored creole. He was named GABRIEL BOUDREAUX. He was the son of a creole and a Frenchman named JO BOUDREAUX. We kept our cattle on "Pettibo" Island, 12 miles from here, out in the Gulf. It is 15 miles long, a mile wide, out in the Gulf. We have kept large droves of cattle there for forty years. sometimes we have four hundred head there. When we got too many we shipped them to New Orleans. No one is interest in this claim besides myself. My father is dead. My mother is dead. she has no interest in it. I own cattle now, about forty or fifty head.

his
SEVEREN X BOUDREAUX

Witness: JOHN ROBINSON

mark

Subscribed and sworn to by the witness SEVEREN BOUDREAUX after being read over to him this 7th March 1874.

JAMES GILLETTE
Special Commissioner

Deposition of ADOLPH KREBS

My name is ADOLPH KREBS. I am thirty seven years old. I am a carpenter. Have been since the War. During the War I was here all the time. Before the war I ran a vessel, as captain from New Orleans to Pascagoula. I am a Creole. I have always been in business for myself.

I have known SEVEREN BEAUDREAUX ever since I can recollect. He owned cattle before the War on "Pettibo" Island. I have been there with him and also with his father. In fact I used to go either with him or his father every summer. No one owned any cattle on that Islad but that family so far as I know. I never hear of other owning cattle there. I think I would have known it if any one else owned callte there. The last time I saw his cattle was the first year of the War just before the gunboars commenced running inside. After that they would not allow us to go out. That was in the spring of 1861. I saw his cattle then. I don't remember how many, I could not tell hwo many he had. There was a pretty good drove. They looked in very good condition. There was at least two hundred that I saw, more or less. I could not say exactly. I am satisfied there was more than a hundred. I saw hogs only two or three, also sheep not many, ten or twelve head. I did not go look after them I merely ahppened to see them. SEVEREN BEAUDREAUX was loyal I think, ever since I knew him. I heard him talk all the time during the War in favor of the United States Government. Until now he always tries to do all he can in politics for the republican Party. The creoles were generally pretty good Union people during the War. There werer exceptions among the white Creoles. Hardly any among the Colored Creoloes in this place.

I did not see the gunboats take his property. I heard they did but don't know anything of my own knowledge. I know after the War there was no more cattle there. I was there just after the surrender. The confederates could not have taken them off. They could not get there.

Question

Might not SEVEREN have taken them off himself?

Answer

No Sir, he could not.

Question

Did you see SEVEREN often during the War?

Answer

Yes, most every week, I never knew him to go away.

I I have no interest in this claim whatever. I am not related to him. I used to call his father cousin for politeness. I was very friendly witht he whole family, but am not related to them.

(signed) ADOLPH KREBS

Sworn to and subscribed by the witness after being read over to him this 7th March 1874.

JAMES GILLETE
Special Commission

The **Jackson** and the **Hatteras** both. I have seen both their crews there at the same time. The first time I remember was in 1862. I was on the **Hatteras**, Lt. Commander **BLAKE**. We went to the island about four times in five months, would bring aboard two or three "beeves" (sic.) each time. I saw them brought on board. At that time the Gunboat **Jackson** was there too. And the **Jackson** had been killing since the war commenced to my certain knowledge, and continued to kill cattle on that island all the time I was in the Sound, say three years. In fact, they got all their beef there. The **Hatteras** got her beef about four times in the five months I was on her and took two or three on board each time. The sailors would wound some that they did not get in firing into them. I went myself on shore once. We got full grown beef, another about three years and a hog. This was on Pettibo (sic.) Island in 1862. This was done with full knowledge of the officers. In fact, we got our beef no other way. I never remember getting cattle from anywhere except off of Pettibo Island, except once when we got some off of Dauphine Island. They were supposed to belong to rebels, as there was a rebel fort on the island. We shot a great number, took what we wanted and left fifty dead on the island.

After I left the **Hatteras**, which was in January 1863, the next time I visited the island was when I was on the **Clifton**, sometime in the middle of 1863. I had been on Lake Ponchartrain on the **Barrataria** for six or seven months. all the time I was in Lake Ponchartrain the **Jackson**, under Capt. **PENNINGTON**, was still in Mississippi Sound and Capt. **PENNINGTON** and other officers told me they got their supply of fresh beef off of Pettiboy Island. While I was on the **Clifton**, we went to the island about twice a week and got beef. We did not get hogs or sheep. We got not more than two at time. I think about twice a week was about the average number of times we went there. I was on the **Clifton** about five months. Capt. **EDWARD** Commanded. We got no fresh meet from any other source. The Captain would go ashore himself while the beef was being shot. I did not go ashore at all for beef, but I saw it brought on board and helped eat it! The **Jackson** was there all the time. It must have been three years that she was getting beef there. The Gunboat **Vincennes**, Lieut. Commander **ADAMS** stationed Ship Island, had a schooner cruising around. She would go there for beef. They called them "Schooner Tenders." I don't remember the **Gennessee** or the **Cunnemaw**, on which I afterwards served, going there, when I was on them, after beef.

When I left the **Clifton** she was ordered to Sabine Pass, so she did not go there anymore. I am sure the **Jackson** got it there for at least three years. **PENNINGTON** was not her only commander. **WOODWARD** commanded before him and one other whose name I don't remember, but all went there for beef. Whenever the beef came aboard it was divided between the men and the officers, all got their share. The **Jackson** was stationed there all the time and must have got beef every week or oftener. I don't recollect how long the **Clifton** was there, but I can answer for while I was on board for five months.

I am certain that the beef was taken by order of the commanders of the boats. That I am certain of. No one had any idea of getting beef any other way. There were supply ships outside but they did not come in the Sound to supply us. We got none from them. We went to Ship Island for coal every ten or fifteen days. We got our regular supplies in large quantities, but did not get fresh beef that way. We got it altogether in the Sound. We got none from Round Island. There was some on Horn Island but we did not get any there. There was no cattle on Cat Island, we did not go there. We were most of the time in sight of Pettibo Island and got our beef there. I never saw but one hog brought off. The captain shot that.

In answer to the 4th revised interrogatory he says:
I have already said it was going on about three years.

In answer to the 5th revised interrogatory he says:
there was a Lieut. Commander R.C. **BLAKE** of the Gunboat **Hatteras**, and Acting Master **BILLINGS**, Executive Officer of the **Jackson**. Also Ensign **KALENSKI** of the same gunboat. Lieut. Commander **PENNINGTON** of the **Jackson** and Captain **EDWARDS** of the **Clifton**, his rank was then Lieutenant, I forget most of the names. I have a book at home that would refresh my memory, but can't now tell the names. In eight or nine years I forget. I have served on eight or nine vessels, but could not remember now the names of the officers without referring to the Navy Register.

All those I named belonged to the West Gulf Squadron under Admiral **FARRAGUT**. I could not begin to estimate the quantity of cattle taken off the Island. I would not like to swear there was less than two hundred. I remember the cattle was in very good order. There a kind of vine grows on the island that makes them fare very well. They live all years round without any other food than grows on the island.

QUESTION:

Do you know the value of beef cattle here?

ANSWER:

I sold ten head a short time ago. They averaged me twenty dollars a head. I don't know what anything was worth here during the War. I had no dealings with this shore for three years and nine months.

QUESTION:

Do you know anything of your own knowledge as to whom the cattle on "Pettibo Island" belonged to?

ANSWER:

They belonged to SEVEREN's father. His father wanted to hire me to bring some over which he had sold to the butcher. I can't tell when SEVEREN's father died. SEVEREN's father told me the cattle belonged to him and his children. The custom in this country is to give the children a few cattle when they are small. They then increase to considerable. Cattle are no expense here, they live all winter in the woods.

SEVEREN was loyal to the Union, that I know. I never heard it doubted. He always rates the Union ticket. When the war broke out I talked to him. He was always a Union man. If we had all as good Union men as him the country would be better. I never heard his honesty doubted.

Question by Special Commissioner

SEVEREN has put in a claim for over 200 head of beef cattle 30 sheeps and 30 hogs, taken by the gunboats. Do you think he could have owned that or that he did that many on Pettibo Island?

Answer

I know there were cattle there belonging to him and his father. How many to him I could not say. From my knowledge of SEVEREN I would not discredit his owning them. His father might have given them to him.

Question

I am asking you as a conscientious man with a view of exposing fraud, if there be any, do you think it improbable that he should have owned the amount of cattle stated and claimed on that island?

Answer

I don't think there is any fraud about it. If the cattle had lived, there might have been a thousand head there this day! If SEVEREN said he owned two hundred of them I would believe him.

(Signed) JOHN ROBINSON

Subscribed and sworn to by witness after being read over to him this 7th March 1874.

JAMES GILLETTE

Deposition of FOSTAN GLUD
Taken at Pascagoula, Mississippi

My name is **FOSTAN GLUD**, 35 years old this coming May, a Colored Creole. I belonged to **U. RABBY**. I remained here during the War butchering. Never went out of the lines, nor did I go away from Pascagoula. I knew **SEVEREN BEAUDREAUX** ever since I knew myself. He is an old respected Colored Creole here. His parents Part Creole and part Indian. He was always in favor of the Union. I often heard him say so. I saw him every Saturday or Sunday nearly during the whole War. I don't think he ever went away. I often talked with him about the War. Not a time we met we did not speak about it. We both hoped the Union cause would succeed. I never heard him speak any other way. I knew his father **GABRIEL BEAUNDREAUX**. He was my father's uncle. **SEVEREN**'s father was my grand uncle. I call **SEVEREN** "Cousin". He is a great deal older than I am. I call him cousin because it is a habit we have among us. He was a slave before the War, he worked for **RANDAL**, a man living on Dog River before the War. He first belonged to the widow Du Pon, his mother belonged to her but they were free to do as they pleased. Had their own way. They were looked on as free a long time ago before the War, many years before the War (I was very young, I cannot remember exactly when). He was sold, or rather **LYMAN RANDAL** took him in possession. It was made up among the white people after widow **DU PON** died, because they did not like to see **SEVEREN** enjoying his freedom. That is the way I understood it. I don't know of my own knowledge. He was always pretty much his own master and raised and sold cattle, so did his father. Their cattle were on Pettibo Island. They went every fall before the war to mark them. I can't say how many they had, I don't know anything about how many. **SEVEREN** always had money before the war. He was considered among the Colored Creoles as very respectable. They looked upon him as a man who owned property. I never saw his cattle. He bought me here as a witness for him as a loyal man. His claim I don't know anything about except I heard he had one. I only testify to his loyalty. I have not a particle of interest in his claim.

He is a very truthful man.

his
FOSTAN X GLUD (SIC.)
mark

Witness: **WM LADNIER**

Sworn to and subscribed by the witness **FOSTAN GLUD** after being read over to him on this 7th March 1874.

JAMES GILLETTE
 Special Commissioner

FOSTAN GLUD again duly sworn deposes and says; SEVEREN's sisters owned cattle on "Pettibo" Island before the War. She sold out. Her name was CONSTANT. I saw her cattle bought here, I don't know how many. They were sold to H. KREBS of Pascagoula. I don't know of SEVEREN's brothers owning any there, or whether his father owned any. His father died in the War. I can't tell exactly when.

his
FOSTAN X GLUD
mark

Sworn to and subscribed by the witness after being read over to him this 7th March 1874.

JAMES GILLETTE
Special Commissioner

Answers to revised questions
To the 1st revised interrogatory he says:

I was not present. They were taken from "Petibo Island." I was on the mainland at home.

In answer to the 2nd revised interrogatory he says:

I did not see them taken, but I can prove, by JOHN ROBINSON and NED (Nead) JENKINS, that the property was taken for the United States for use in the War.

In answer to the 3rd and 4th revised interrogatory he says:

Could not get to my cattle, I was surrounded by the rebels. It was taken from the island where I had it. I could see the gunboat going ashore and I heard occasionally from people coming through the lines. The property was taken while the rebels had possession of the mainland and of East Pascagoula. The United States gunboats were cruising around along the coast and would land occasionally, so we got information. I never saw any of it taken, but everybody knew they were taking my cattle off of the island. I had two hundred and twelve head on the island. I had over thirty head of hogs and thirty sheep. The last time I saw them was in the fall of 1861 when I went there to mark my calves. In April 1865, after the fall of Mobile, I went there and found every thing gone, and a fine house of mine burned down. There was not a thing left alive on the place.

To the 5th and 6th revised interrogatory he says:

I was not present.

To the 10th revised interrogatory he says:

I believe it was for the Navy.

To the 11th revised interrogatory he says:

I never made complaint. My brother went to New Orleans once during the War and saw Admiral FARRAGUT about the matter, and he bought back word that the Admiral said I would be paid after the War was ended.

To the 12th revised interrogatory he says:

I never did, I had no chance to ask.

To the 13th revised interrogatory he says:

I don't know.

To the 14th revised interrogatory he says:

The gunboats.

To the 15th revised interrogatory he says:

When I last saw the cattle it was in the fall of 1861. I went to the island to mark my calves. I marked sixty calves. There was 212 head counting the calves, all fat and in good order. They were all good for beef, the cows too! I had over sixty cows. I had sold before the War a good cow and calf for from thirty-five to forty dollars. They were all gentle cattle. A steer was worth from \$25.00 to \$30.00. The hogs and sheep were in good condition.

To the 16th revised interrogatory he says:

I knew after the War was ended there was nothing left. The United States controlled the Gulf. No other vessels could get there. By what I know they used all my stock for the Navy. I don't know anything else.

In answer to the 19th revised interrogatory, he says:

None at all.

Statement by the claimant

I want you to put down that since the War ended I have suffered a great deal till now, because the United States Government took all I had.

Witness: JOHN ROBINSON

his
SEVEREN X BAUDREAUX
mark

Subscribed and sworn to by the witness SEVEREN BEAUDREAUX, after being read over to him this 7th March 1874.

JAMES GILLETTE
Special Commissioner

Deposition of W.S. DODSON JR

I was on board the United States Gunboat J.P. Jackson about nine weeks when General GRANGER's command left Pascagoula. I went aboard, then sick, Captain YATES was in command. It was in February or March 1865. It was at the same time GRANGER evacuated. While I was on board that boat, she visited "Pettibo" Island two or three times. I can't say positively which, whether two or three. The men brought on board a beef each time. I could not say whose they were. I never heard of any other family than the BEAUDREAU family that had cattle on that island. I know from say so that SEVEREN had cattle there. I was on the Jackson nine weeks.

Signed: W.S. DODSON JR

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 7th March, 1874.

JAMES GILLETTE
Special Commissioner

Deposition of JOHN TOBY

My name is JOHN TOBY. Will be thirty-one on the 5th next July. Was a slave before the War, belonged to A.H. DELMAS of Pascagoula. I remained here until the 17th August 1862. I knew SEVEREN BEAUDREZUX, have know him for twenty-three years. He owned cattle on "Pettibo" Island. I saw them before the War, by getting stock from there. I got some of his stock for DELMAS, my master, some four or five years before the War. We got them to exchange breeds. We got four head. They belonged at that time to SEVEREN and his sister CONSTANT. No one else owned cattle on that island, to my knowing, but SEVEREN and his sister. To say the fact that I could not say for certain how many they had then, that was four or five years before the War. I suppose as near as I could come, I saw ninety head, maybe more or less. I seen his cattle again before the War - about two years. His sister had sold hers then. She sold all hers to MR. KREBS. I never heard her claim any more on the island after that. I saw the cattle that time, it was about two years before the War. It was latter part of 1858 or 1st of 1859. I could not say exactly. I know her very well. She sold the cattle to free her self. After hers were sold, I don't think anyone owned cattle there but SEVEREN. I don't think the old man GABRIEL, SEVEREN'S father, had anything to do with the cattle there. I knew him very well. My boss used sometimes to attend to his business. I think, in fact I am certain, I would have known it if he had cattle there when the War broke out. I often heard him speak of SEVEREN'S stock on the island. He never spoke of having any of his own there, never sir! I never heard him.

I left here in August 1862. I ran off to Ship Island in a sail boat. I "staid" there two months exactly. From these to New Orleans. "Staid" there nearly three weeks. After that time I... enlisted as a soldier in a regiment. I "staid" a week, was not satisfied and went to the Gunboat Clifton, a double ender. I shipped on her. As near as I can recollect it was December, 1862. The Clifton came from New Orleans and cruised on Mississippi Sound for about four months. I was with her all the time. Capt. FREDERICK CROCKER, was her Captain, WILLIAMS ROAD was 1st Lieutenant, Mr. ROBINSON was Pilot.

Answer to 1st revised Interrog. he says:

I did not see any cattle taken off, but saw them brought aboard the Clifton and helped eat them.

Answer to 2nd revised Interrog. he says:

They were got as near as I can tell three times while I was on the Clifton. I can't tell how many each time. I saw them in the galley and in the Ward Room. Did not see them when they were killed. I could not say how many were brought aboard. Sometimes I would be on the berth deck down below. I could not see.

Answer to 3rd revised Interrog. he says:

~~I can't tell how it was done or much about it of my own~~ knowledge. I was a Ward Room Boy. Waiting where the officers "staid." In my rate I was a Powder Boy, shipped as a Landsman. I went ashore during the four months, twice or three times a week during about four months, hauling seine and turtling. I never went after cattle. I saw eighty or ninety heads at one time when I went ashore, but that was before the War. There was a man penning them up. He had his family there. I went to gather turtle eggs. I did not look particularly after the cattle. They were SEVEREN's cattle then. That was before the War. While I was on the Clifton I suppose the most I saw at one time during the War was forty or fifty head. I did not notice them particularly. We then went to Sabine Pass and I was captured.

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JOHN X TOBY

Further examined by Special Commissioner

My boss was a judge, JUDGE DELMAS. He fixed the papers to make CONSTANT SEVEREN free when she sold her cattle. That was about 1858 or 1859. She sold all her cattle to Mr. KREBS. They were brought off the island. I saw them over here. I remember seeing nineteen or twenty of them. I never saw them all together and don't know how many there were. I am certain there was none left on the island but SEVEREN's. I was among them and among the SEVEREN family a great deal of the time and would have heard it if any one else had a claim. And, until yet I never heard of any one else making any claim for any cattle on that island but him, since CONSTANT sold hers.

I have nothing in this claim, no interest, not anything.

JOHN X TOBY

Witness: M.L. HUTCHINGS

Sworn to and subscribed by JOHN TOBY after being read to him.

Deposition of **THOMAS S. YARD, M.D.**

And it is further certified that on the 14th day of March, 1874. At Mobile Alabama, personally came before me **THOMAS S. YARD** claimants witness, who being first duly sworn previous to his examination to tell the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth, concerning the matters under examination, did depose and says as follows herein after written. And I further certify that the testimony of said deponent was written out by me in his presence as given before me and subsequently read over to said deponent, by whom it was subscribed in my presence.

Witness my hand and seal this 14th day of March 1874.

JAMES GILLETTE, Special Commissioner

DR. YARD

I was medical officer of the US Gunboat **Jackson** from 1861 to 1865 and to the time of the fall of Mobile. My rank was Assistant Surgeon. We cruised in Mississippi Sound from Fort Pike to Grants Pass from February or March 1862, up to the fall of Mobile in 1865, about three years. We were in the Sound all that time.

COMMISSIONER GILLETTE

Where did you get your supplies during that time?

DR. YARD

We were supplied from the supply ships at Ship Island, and the government sent out a transport loaded with fresh provisions about once a month. If we happened to be in her track, we received our share. We carried a years supply of many things. We carried no more of fresh beef than we could put in the ice box, or consume in about 2 days.

COMMISSIONER GILLETTE

Where did you get your fresh beef?

DR. YARD

The transport that came once a month brought us fresh meat, but sometimes we missed her for three months, we got no fresh meat from Ship Island. We preferred to get our meat from Petti Bois (sic.) Island. It was fresher and better. I could not tell how often. Whenever we felt as if we needed fresh beef.

I should think at least once a month. We did not intend to get more than one, but sometimes the men in firing into them would kill two or three and would bring them aboard.

This meat was regularly divided out and issued by Paymaster **PERRY**, or **HANNA** before him, to the men of our ship. We averaged one hundred and twenty-five men.

When this fresh meat was procured it was issued in lieu of salt meat. I can't say whether the Paymaster took it up on his returns, but it was regularly issued under his direction.

The vessel went there, to Petti Bois Island, for the purpose of procuring this beef. No boat left the ship except in charge of an officer.

MR. GILLETTE

As medical officer, had you anything to do with getting this beef?

DR. YARD

I always recommended the procuring of fresh meat, as medical officer of the ship it was my duty to do, to prevent scurvy. The commanders, **YATES** and subsequently **PENNINGTON**, sometimes went to Petti Bois Island to get this beef on my recommendation as Medical Officer. We did not know there was any claimant for the beef. There was no house there and no one living on the Island. It was splendid beef! Very fat and very wild. We had to hunt it like we would deer.

Petti Bois Island is about twelve miles from Pascagoula, Mississippi.

The Steamer **Calhoun** got beef there three or four times to my knowledge. I don't remember any other vessel.

I could form no idea how many cattle we took away from Petti Bois Island. We were there three years or over. I could not tell how many but probably as many as sixty head, though I could not tell. We destroyed as much as we took away.

There were plenty of hogs. The men would occasionally hunt them and get some. I can't tell how many. I never saw a sheep there.

When the men got fresh meat, they had no salt meat issued to them. It went right into the Paymaster's Department and was issued out regularly. The Paymaster of the vessel is the commissary and quartermaster. He keeps the accounts and issues and cares for the supplies.

Signed: **T.S. YARD, M.D.**

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 14th day of March, 1874.

JAMES GILLETTE

Special Commissioner.

QUESTION

Was your father free or a slave?

ANSWER

Old Madame **KREBS** was his mistress but she made him free long before the war, when I was fourteen years old. She made him free when she died about then.

QUESTION

Did your father make any will?

ANSWER

I don't know.

QUESTION

Do you know anything about **SEVEREN's** cattle being taken by the government during the War?

ANSWER

Only what I heard. I heard during the War they were taking them and killing them.

QUESTION

Did he have hogs or sheep?

ANSWER

Yes, he had a good many hogs and sheep. I never saw them.

QUESTION

Did you ever hear of anyone else owning cattle on that island?

ANSWER

No, Severen owned all that was there during the War.

QUESTION

What is your religion?

ANSWER

Catholic.

QUESTION

Do you know the importance of an oath?

ANSWER

Yes, this is the first swearing I ever did.

QUESTION

You swear then that so far as you know, no one owned any cattle on that island but **SEVEREN**, and that your father owned none on Petti bois Island when the War broke out, and that your sisters owned none, and that you did not own any?

ANSWER

I swear to all that!

When my father first carried them to Petti Bois, I had four or five head. I was a child then. They increased to about a hundred. **SEVEREN**, who is older than I, had some. They were all taken to Petti Bois Island.

QUESTION

Did you own any cattle on Petti Bois Island when the war broke out?

ANSWER

No, Sir.

QUESTION

Did your father never own any on Petti Bois Island?

ANSWER

No, Sir. Father had any, he only raised them for his children. He died ten years ago this month.

QUESTION

What became of your cattle?

ANSWER

I sold them before the War to help bay my freedom. I owned no cattle on the island when the War broke out.

QUESTION

Did any of your family own cattle on the island when the War broke out?

ANSWER

No one but **SEVEREN**. The rest had sold out a long time before me.

QUESTION

Whom do you mean?

ANSWER

My three sisters and me. **ROSALICE** and **ROSALINE**, twins, and **ADELE**. They all sold out a long time before me. The two twins live in Mobile, **ADELE** lives in New Orleans.

QUESTION

When the War broke out did any of them own cattle on Petti Bois Island?

ANSWER

No one owned cattle on that island but my brother **SEVEREN**.

QUESTION

How many did he own?

ANSWER

I could not tell. He always kept his cattle there. He bought some before the War and put them there, and had a great many. I never went there.

Remarks by Special Commissioner

Petit Bois is an island in Mississippi Sound, off the coast of Mississippi south from Pascagoula about 12 miles. The island is about 12 miles long and from a quarter to half-mile wide. This is the locality from which claimant alleges his cattle were taken during the war by the US Gunboats of Admiral FARRAGUT's Squadron.

Under the special instructions I have not confined myself to the printed questions in taking these depositions; but have endeavored to develop all the facts as to the matters before me, and particularly as to ownership. My opinion of deponents as formed at the time of examination is as follows:

SEVEREN BEAUDREAU claimant, is a Colored Creole of French descent - a peculiar race living along our Gulf Coast. He seems a man of some superiority among his race. I saw nothing in his manner and heard nothing in the neighborhood to his prejudices, except that it seemed singular that he should have been possessed of so many cattle. But the questions put to JOHN ROBINSON, CONSTANT BEAUDREAU, and diligent inquiry, failed to confirm the doubt, on the contrary it was shown that it was not unusual for the creole slaves along the coast to lead lives of independence, free to all intents and purposes. They owned stock and boats and pursue business pretty much as they pleased in many instances before the War.

They seem to be an independent race and pretty well mixed up with the White Creoles in blood and family. The country is peculiarly a stock raising country. The people either follow the sea, raise cattle, or get out lumber.

The witness ADOLPH KREBS is also a Colored Creole, originally a slave, was captain of a small schooner before the war, all his life in business for himself.

Fostan Glad (Glaude), also an independent slave. Ebenezer Jenkins, another. They seemed reliable and truthful. Neither they nor the claimant were permitted to know what questions would be asked them. I don't think there was ny untruth in their statements, they were all loyal, the Colored Creoles were very generally so.

The witness JOHN TOBY was a cunning sort of a fellow, a black man, pretty sharp. By his own statement he was a deserter from the US Navy to the Army or vice versa. He was not one of claimants original witnesses but he happened to be around at the time and I examined him not knowing what he would testify to. I was trying to ascertain whether SEVEREN's father did not own some of the cattle.

Remarks by the Special Commissioner

The most reliable and important testimony was that taken from JOHN ROBINSON and THOMAS S. YARD (both white). They are thoroughly loyal and reliable gentleman and were faithful officers during the War.

ROBINSON is an old pilot. His commission and recommendation emanating from Admiral FARRAGUT were exhibited to me and are of the highest character. His testimony is important all though especially so as to the period of five months, during which he was the pilot on the CLIFTON, a gunboat alleged to have used some of the cattle.

DR. THOMAS S. YARD I have known for six years. He is perfectly reliable. He was medical officer of the Gunboat JACKSON which for the years visited Petit Bois Island for cattle. The Dr. is now employed as agent on the Mobile and N.O.(New Orleans)R.R.

CONSTANT BEAUDREAU, the sister of the claimant, was examined at my own instance with a view of ascertaining the precise ownership of the cattle. She is also a Colored Creole of French descent. A rigid Catholic and truthful.

I examined DR. YARD for the Government knowing he had been an officer on the JACKSON. He was not suggested by claimant or his attorneys. I examined him in Mobile.

JAMES GILLETTE
Special Commissioner